

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

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HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

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REPUBLICANS IN HARMONY.

Some months ago the Boston Traveller sent one of its chosen emissaries through the Old Bay State to feel the Republican political pulse of party leaders on the subject of "harmony." The scribe met with varying success, at times recording a quick, active sentiment, and at others a low-ebb tide, which indicated forlorn hopes for the future of the grand old party. Not until one Mr. HOAR of Worcester was accosted on the subject did this wonderful trip come to a close, and that a very sudden one.

"Senator," said the scribe, "the Traveller would like your views on 'harmony' in the party and the best method to procure harmony," to which the Senator retorted, with a glance at the copper toe on his boot, "I have nothing to say, sir, to the Boston Traveller."

The scribe took the next train for Boston. This closed the chapters on harmony, and the collector of the port of Boston's organ dropped the subject and took it for granted that all was peace and quiet along the Republican line.

Civil service reform principles, if properly lived up to, would restrain a Republican official from participation in active politics, but, like all other modern doctrines of the dude party, the little rule of necessity compels a violation of the regulations under which we are led to believe the Republican officeholders hold their positions of trust. This necessity has forced the collector of Boston to put his hand to the helm and direct his emissaries to make a second crusade from Berkshire to Cape Cod to feel public opinion on the coming election.

The circular, which was made up in the Traveller office, was prepared with extreme care; but how the list of correspondents who should reply was obtained has not been told. The Traveller states that there shall be no disclosure of the names of the gentlemen to whom the Traveller handed the circulars, nor are we told what good words were poured into the ears of the Republicans who received the circulars as to what the tone of their replies should be. The advice which was given was carefully hatched up at the top and foot of State street, where the Traveller and the custom house stand in close relationship, with one head to the two institutions.

The answers which came to the conundrums propounded by a Stalwart Republican, and intended for Republican use, did not meet with such a unanimous response, that "Butler must go," as was anticipated. Some 300 replies were received from three that number of circulars, which the Traveller man is reported to have handed around. So that, as to two-thirds, it was a failure almost from the start, but the remaining third, who responded did not sing in tune to the pitch which the collector had given.

Men from the same town thought "Butler had gained" and that "Butler had lost"; in the next town "Butler was stronger than before," and in the adjoining town "Butler was holding his own." Next a radical Republican would respond, "No Butler this year," and another man down on the Cape would follow his fears that "Governor Butler was gaining strength."

The canvass is satisfactory, nor what was expected. What prizes were offered by the Traveller is not told; nor do we learn who got the crown for the answer that suited the collector the most. We are not told how many of the replies were from regular subscribers for the daily wisdom of the Republican organ, nor can we presume that the whole scheme was an advertising dodge to increase the circulation of the Boston Evening Traveller.

The Republican State Central Committee cannot be thoroughly content with the action of the collector, and, no doubt, feels that the views of some of the Republicans who responded should not have been printed. It may be true that some were not printed; perhaps the two-thirds, who presumably did not reply, did not, but in such a way as to disgust the gentlemen who worked up the grand plan which was to create such a sensation. For party's sake some of the replies must be printed after the circulars had been placed where they would do the most good, and a careful scrutiny of those which were published may leave some doubt in the Traveller's capacious brain as to whether some of their picked Republicans are not in fact favorable to the present Democratic Governor of the Old Bay State.

It is a matter of great regret that in these moments of abstention from active politics on the part of Republican officeholders, the spirit of needed reform should stalk into the very citadel of the collector. It is well-known political history that Senator GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR has no particular love for the collector. How and what the fight was which was made for the collector's confirmation has been justly surmised. And while it is the united opinion of both senator and collector that "Butler must go," yet there is a disappointment growing out of the Traveller's canvass which cannot unite them in sympathy or concordance. It is believed the senator denounces the collector's practices, and will try to have him continue his attention to his legitimate duties and leave politics severely alone. This will come of necessity, for the reason that when the senator gets hold of the charges and the counter-charges being made at the custom house at the present time, he will deem it his reform duty to conciliate the elements to prevent a publication of the affidavits for the sake of party harmony.

And same harmony the Traveller set out to discover some months ago, and it is very questionable whether the presumptuous comment of the Travel-

ler on the 300 replies to the collector's circular, that "Butler must go," will not end in the collector's going, and his party with him. It is the old adage, "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." The Daily Evening Traveller ought to take care lest the collector go and the Governor remain for another year.

FISHERY.

It is well perhaps that a certain large class of people do not have wealth thrust upon them in a moment. When the recent failures of several bankers occurred it is safe to assert that there were hundreds, if not thousands, of individuals of small means who availed that if they had only had \$50,000 or \$100,000 of the amount lost they "would have known what to do with it." And yet experience, that great school which tries all men, shows that they would have been as apt to make fools of themselves with that amount of cash as to have wisely invested it. Indeed the basis of many "deals" in stocks and bonds is the shrewd belief that "the fools are not all dead yet," and that they will rush in with their money "where" and "when" they will find it. And so it is in almost any walk of life that men can be found who cannot bear prosperity. As a writer sensibly puts it: "People should, above all things, take prosperity quietly. One should not get excited or allow it to disturb one's equanimity. It is ruinous to become elated. There is a special need that the judgment should be calm and clear and every mental faculty under restraint in the moment of good fortune. Many a golden opportunity has been lost, and even converted into an occasion of danger and misfortune, by precipitate or careless management under the influence of undue elation."

Persons who are constantly complaining that they cannot get ahead in life should keep cool and remember that it is the achievement of little successes that renders great ones possible. It is this complaining class who oftentimes could not stand prosperity. Those who work hard, save their money, do not misapply their abilities and energies and are willing to "let well enough alone," when their opportunity comes to hold a higher position in their chosen line of business, are generally equipped to do so without letting their prosperity turn their brains.

WHO IS THAT DEMAGOGUE?

It is now ten days since the Transcript published an interview with Lieutenant-Governor AMES in which occurred these paragraphs:

"General BUTLER, said Mr. AMES, once did a kind act for my father, and I esteem him highly as a man; but politically he is a demagogue. Indeed, I have told him so to his face."

"Mr. AMES again said that the Governor was a very pleasant gentleman, and he valued his friendship highly; 'but,' said he, 'as I told the Governor himself, politically he is altogether bad.'"

We are informed on good authority that Mr. AMES denies that he called the Governor a "demagogue," or said that he is politically "altogether bad." We are still further informed that last Monday morning he was determined to contradict the statements of the Transcript in every paper in the city, but has thus far been restrained by the Republican State Committee.

We are further informed that the Transcript sent one of its most careful men to interview the lieutenant-governor, and that this gentleman not only insists that the language was used by Mr. AMES, but is ready to make his affidavit to that effect, and will do so if the language is denied by Mr. AMES. Now, all this has a flavor of business.

Mr. AMES, evidently through a slip of the tongue, may have called somebody a "demagogue." He could not have meant the general editor of the Transcript. Possibly he may have meant Mr. BEARD, Mr. LODGE, Mr. FLAGG, INSET SAWYER or ADIN TRAYLER. He may have been thinking of Senator HOAR. If he used the word the Transcript man may have been misled in the application.

There is evidently a misunderstanding here which must be cleared up. Either Mr. AMES or the Transcript man can have the floor.

IN DEFENSE OF THE BOARDING-HOUSE.

Innumerable paragraphs for the press have plenty of sarcastic remarks about boarding-house keepers, and nothing to say in favor of this class of keepers. The latter, however, do not appear to let these observations disturb their equanimity, nor should they. Adverse criticisms are named at those who keep first-class places, yet it is an undoubted fact that even the proprietors of these hear growls enough about "boarding-houses" without looking in the papers for them.

There are many things favorable to boarding-house managers deserving of mention. In the first place, in a large city like Boston, they accommodate thousands of people of limited means who otherwise would have a hard time to get meals for a week at low prices. Secondly, they furnish, for the money asked, more food than a large percentage of their patrons ever found upon the table in the rural homes from which they came. Thirdly, the hours of meals are so arranged as to accommodate all parties. Fourthly, the meal is ready when wanted, a very great advantage to busy people.

The quality of the food placed upon the table brings us to the greatest factor in the whole business and the topic which gives rise to much talk among thoughtful people. Some who condemn the vices the most violently, it is safe to assert, never lived so well, for with all their fault-finding they never leave and go elsewhere. They are not so foolish as to abandon a good thing. There is the lady who is too lazy to go to housekeeping with her husband. She knows (?) how food ought to be cooked, but it will be a frigid day when she is caught attempting it. There is the young man, recently from a farm, who never saw so many vegetables on the table before, because his father raised them to sell, and lived on salt meats and codfish. He thinks it is "coddled" and well-bred to sniff at his food and declare that "unless the table is improved I shall be obliged to secure another place."

The "delicate" young lady, weighing about 110 pounds, never takes any exercise, and as she is, like all "delicate" young ladies, a voracious eater, she thinks that the food must be to blame for her little aches. If she would eat less and exercise more she would feel better. The land-lady has all tastes to satisfy—those who want fat meat, lean meat, vegetables of all kinds, pies, cakes, fruits, etc., and she patiently does her best, and yet there are growlers. And then to cap the climax, when her moderate bills are presented a certain percentage of the boarders find themselves minus the money to pay her, and this is a dead loss to her.

Of course, there are good and poor places in every city where boarders are taken, but because there are some bad ones all of the others should not be condemned. It is suspected that a host of city people who have been boarding in the country and seen none of that "rich milk and fresh vegetables from the garden" they heard of, are glad to get back to their old boarding accommodations here. There are always two sides to a question, and the flippancy remarks about this class of caterers have ceased to be interesting to the public.

Those unfortunate people who go about the world with an over-supply of advice and counsel which they yearn to bestow upon their friends, but whose efforts are never appreciated, may take comfort in learning that a brother yearner has been driven to advertising to find a market for his counsel and advice. He

makes known his wares in the London Times after the following fashion: "Alone, yet not alone—To him or her who is desolate, lonely or forsaken. A clergyman of the Church of England, who, for nearly fifty years, has observed and experienced the hardness of mankind, and of people professing to be religious, yearns to give counsel and a brother's sympathy to those who sorely need it." He adds that he has no money to bestow, but "lovingly" invites "the most dejected and dispirited" and "those who regard themselves as the most degraded" to respond to his advertisement.

A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.

Who shall say that the age of chivalry is passed away or that the nineteenth century is less romantic than the sixteenth? Two men in New York the other day, inspired by affection for a black-eyed damsel, agreed to decide which should withdraw from the contest for her favor by the issue of a game of euche. In the course of the game it became necessary to vindicate their respective honors against the charge of jokers in the sleeve and they proceeded to settle the two questions together by a tournament with plain fists. Can any antiquary say that there is any difference between this method of winning the favor of a "ladye faire" and the tournaments of the middle ages, at which the fair one was accustomed to preside and bestow her favor upon the winning knight? With the glimmer of two or three hundred years and of poetry and romance thrown over it, the time of the tournament seems very magnificent and most romantic. And in the glaring light of the present, the affray between the knight of the dust-burt and the knight of the ice-cast seems very brutal and disgusting. But there is no essential difference between the two, and either the present time is more romantic than it gets the credit of being, or the former age was more brutal than chivalrous.

THE COMING OF COLERIDGE.

The visit of Lord Chief Justice COLERIDGE to this country is one of unusual importance in the relations between England and America. In his rank, as rank goes in England, he holds, with the exception of members of the royal family, the highest place of any English visitor we have ever had. In the legal line of his he occupies the second highest post that England knows, the Lord Chancellor being his only superior.

His visit will stimulate interest in legal matters, and lead to closer comparison of the legal systems of the two countries, a proceeding which usually results in more or less modification of these systems. And when a man of such learning and experience in the law visits us for the purpose of studying our legal institutions and methods, and we are enabled to see them as they appear to the eyes of one so well qualified to judge, we have the opportunity of being greatly benefited by the view.

The lord chief justice has the reputation of being a polished and elegant speaker, and of possessing a large and varied store of legal learning. His course has not been marked by any startling accomplishments, but he made a rapid progress from the position of an advocate to that which he now holds. He has had but slight connection with either politics or literature, though in the latter connection he bears an honored name, being the nephew of the poet COLERIDGE.

Wherever he goes in his two brief tours through this country, our distinguished visitor will meet with the warmest welcome. The legal fraternity, to whom his visit is one of surpassing interest, has everywhere taken measures to make his tour of the fullest interest. His coming to Boston will not occur until the latter part of his journey, but when he does come the city will of course extend to him the warmest hospitality.

THE APPROACHING EXHIBITIONS.

Although neither of these exhibitions has been loudly heralded, and neither has aroused much comment, together they will form a series of attractions noteworthy among the expositions that have been held in the country, and second only to the Centennial. They supplement each other most admirably, that of the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics' Institute being devoted to American interests solely, while the Foreign Exhibition, held in the building of the Charitable Mechanics' Association, has gathered the choicest products and manufactures from all the principal countries under the sun. So that the two together—and the buildings are located so conveniently near each other that they could not be easier of access if they were united in one exhibition—form a world's fair of immense proportions and the greatest interest.

After the great ad and signal failure of several cities, Boston among the number, in attempting to "boom" a world's fair, these enterprises have gone steadily and quietly on, side by side, and now are almost ready to open in as magnificent a success as could be desired. And they have accomplished it all without a tithe of the noise that was made in getting up those failures. Which shows how much more can be expected of such an undertaking when it is in the hands of an association of business men, who know its value and importance, than when the attempt is made to ride it into operation on a popular boom.

The Foreign Exhibition will undoubtedly have the most stimulating effect upon our trade with the countries there represented. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of such an exposition as this. It should be visited and studied by people in all kinds of business. Manufacturers get new ideas, demands for new products and new methods of producing are called into being, new industries spring up, and the methods of old ones are changed and improved. More intimate relations with foreign countries are established, the market for their products is enlarged, and there results the educating and developing process of a keener competition with foreign manufactures. But even more important than this is the opportunity that is given by the closer relations of enlarging our own foreign trade. The exhibition will afford to business men a most important means of learning the wants of these countries and of opening a market for their own products.

The Institute Fair will perform the same offices on a smaller scale to the residents of our own country, and will make for our visitors from abroad a comprehensive showing of our resources. The exhibits from the West and South are unusually full. Those of the latter will show a wonderful progress in agriculture and manufactures. Those who visit this exhibition will come away with broader and more accurate ideas of the growth and conditions of the country. People in all kinds of business and from all parts of the country cannot do better than to pay a visit to Boston while these exhibitions are open. The city will offer ample hospitalities, and there is not a peevish month in the year in which to visit this corner of New England.

The three days' German festival that has just concluded in New York ought to teach our nervous Americans something in the art of enjoyment. The Jolly Germans took themselves and their wives and their families from the oldest to the youngest to the scene of the festivities, and then proceeded to have a good time in that leisurely sort of way which is first nature with the German, but which it is next to impossible for the American to imitate. Think of a company of American business men leaving their business and staying quietly and contentedly three days at a picnic! They might send their wives and children at

first with the promise that they would try to get off the afternoon of the last day and see the wind up of the affair. The German's idea of enjoyment is not complete unless his whole family is there, and they have plenty of time in which to take it all in without hurrying. In both which respects the American might be wise and imitate.

THE TARIFF.

Many honestly believe that the tariff should not be revised, that it should be left alone for the present at least; but they do not stop to consider that the revenues of the government, with all its wasteful expenditures of river and harbor appropriations, its stork contracts, contracts on public buildings, to say nothing of other wastes too numerous to mention, are from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 more than its expenses, and would be still larger under an honest and economical administration of its affairs.

The welfare of the country will not permit the taxing of the people to hoard money in the treasury, and, so far as duties are assessed on the necessities of life, the laboring man with a family pays as much and very largely more in proportion to his means as the rich; in fact, all taxes are paid by labor, and to this time the reduction of the amount in the treasury has been remedied by paying the government bonds that could be called in, but this disposition of the surplus will avail but a short time longer, as there are now outstanding but a little over \$300,000,000 to be called in, and the banks want these to secure their bills of circulation, and are already seriously cramped for those already called in, and forced to pay high premiums for time bonds to replace the bonds called for by the government or give up their circulation, which many are doing, causing a contraction of the currency, which, as it progresses, will result in seriously depressing property of all kinds, checking business, consequently stopping our manufacturing interests for the time being, which throws labor out of employment and brings distress and misery upon whole communities.

Therefore the tariff must of necessity be revised or something must be done to deplete the treasury. The Republican State Convention, recently held in Pennsylvania, propose to have the surplus revenue divided among the States, keeping the present taxes on the whole people to protect a few to enable them to give employment to the masses.

This is the Hamiltonian principle of government; legislate for the rich and the rich will take care of the poor; and how far this theory of government is correct is exemplified in the numerous labor strikes, that of the telegraph operators being the most recent example. Every strike which falls makes the next strike so much the more difficult, and binds still stronger the masses in chains to the monopolists. The proposition to tax the people to divide it again among the people is unique. How much would disappear in the process of division it is of no use to speculate upon now.

For the reasons given, whether we desire it or not, the tariff will have to be revised; it is a matter of actual necessity, and any party in opposition to a revision of the tariff will be swept away like chaff before the wind; but, in revising the tariff, there can be an honest difference of opinion as to the best manner of doing it—whether to increase the free list and a moderate reduction of duties on manufactured articles, or no increase of the free list and a larger reduction of duties on other articles, will be decided by Congress, and they will heed the voice of the people as expressed at the polls, whose servants they are. It is an utter impossibility to keep up the war rates of taxation at the present time. Circumstances compel a change even if it be against our wishes, and all those whose interests are affected by a change in the tariff should govern themselves accordingly. It is of no use to shut our eyes to the change of circumstances when the present tariff was made and now, and cry peace, peace, when there is no peace; the world moves, and we must move with it, or cease to exist.

HENRY GEORGE has been giving his views before the Senate committee on education and labor to the extent of five hours per day of solid talking.

In the character of the testimony it calls for the committee members about in a delightfully uncertain way, listening one day to arguments in favor of government control of the telegraph, on another to the theory that there should be government instructors in cooking, and again, to Mr. GEORGE's belief that there should be government ownership of land. The directions of the committee as to what it should do were about as vague as they could be, and it is following them out to the letter. All the cranks are being given an impartial chance to ventilate their views for reforming the country, and to get them into print with the government for a publisher. It may be all right to publish Mr. GEORGE's work, "Progress and Poverty," at the public expense. It is a highly interesting book and has been honored by much criticism. But can Senator BLAINE tell how it will be of any particular benefit to make Uncle Sam the publisher, gratis, of all the hobbies of all the people who think they have a mission to reform the country? It may be all right for the government to go into the publishing business, but if it does, it ought to reserve the right of rejecting some things. But, Senator BLAINE, draw the line somewhere, and make "Progress and Poverty" an outside limit.

A curious coincidence comes from Fall River. When the game of the notorious quarrel of swindlers was up and WALTER PAINE ran away to Canada, the Catholics bought his elegant residence, into whose stately walls had gone the stolen earnings of widows and children, and made a convent of it. Now they have bought the home of St. Angier Case, and propose to turn it into an orphan asylum. The peaceful-faced man and the happy-eyed children will need no protection and earnestly for the former owners of the buildings.

The trial of FRANK JAMES is under way in Missouri, and already it is generally believed by those on the spot that a verdict of guilty is in the air of the question and an acquittal possible. When he gave himself up to the authorities last year James professed to be a reformed man. It is probable that his counsel will use this statement greatly to his favor in Missouri, but in the East it doubtless would not have much effect. It is time that there was less sentimentalism indulged in over murder trials.

Thursday saw in New York a mammoth auction sale of cotton cloth—17,000,000 yards being sold at an average price of 25 per cent below its market value. The accumulation could not be disposed of in any ordinary way and the sale was a last resort. The result of over production, say some, but perhaps if we had trey commerce in intercourse with other nations that use much cotton cloth the production would have been under instead of over the demand.

Perhaps the government officials who are junketing about on government boats do not deserve quite so much censure after all. They are only helping Secretary CHANDLER vindicate the navy. They are just proving that it will do.

When you come home from the mountains, seashore or country this week, one of the best things you can do is to order the DAILY and SUNDAY GLOBE regularly of your newsdealer or carrier.

The death of the Comte de CHAMBOREAU elevates the Comte de PARIS to the head of the royal house and heir to the throne of France, should that re-

public ever choose to claim become a monarchy. Whether this happens or not, France will undoubtedly always revere the Comte de PARIS for his many excellent qualities as a gentleman and scholar.

The Republican tendency to restriction of the suffrage and consequent aristocracy is shown more plainly than usual in a long article by Hon. JOHN A. KASSON of Iowa in the North American Review. He advocates a property qualification for municipal suffrage, and adds that if this, "the muddest of our political fountains," is purified, "the broadening stream will flow more purely all the way into the most important departments of civil government." And he thinks this is mainly to be done by restricting the suffrage. It is odd what a number of good things Mr. KASSON thinks will result from not allowing people to vote in municipal affairs unless they have a certain amount of property. He says it would "promote temperance, establish economy, uplift public honor, and restore public virtue to its rightful supremacy." The Republican party always has had a great deal of faith in the power of money. But if the Hon. Mr. KASSON will look closer, he will find that the difficulties that have gotten into the worst pecuniary difficulties have been those that have had a very nearly equal distribution of property. The city of Elizabeth, N. J., has had about as bad an experience as is possible, and yet it is, or was, a city pre-eminently of wealthy and well-to-do people. The ringsters and speculators and corruptionists from which other cities have suffered have been men who would not have been left out in the cold by a property qualification. Money may be the root of the Republican success in elections, but it is not the root of reform.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

A New Yorker advertises: "Aid to matrimony. Warranted to bring about a marriage within three months. The Lovers' Assistant. Only \$1.50." Dr. Holman says one good thing for women: "There is no such thing as a female punster. I never knew nor heard of one; though I have once or twice heard a woman make a single detached pun, as I have known a hen to crow."

The Cincinnati Enquirer has no hesitation in expressing the belief that Judge Hoadly, with one lobe of his brain paralyzed or with one side of his head preoccupied by a law case, could overwhelm Judge FORAKER in a joint debate.

The New York Sun calls the student waiters at the White Mountain hotels beggars, and reminds them that Daniel Webster went through college without begging his way.

Many Californians think that Moody and Sikes cannot convert the people of their city because they rely upon their churches. The Chicagoans, New Yorkers and Bostonians reasoned likewise, but think differently now.

A crank avers that the habit of chewing gum leads, via tobacco, to ruinous alcohol. It is of equal importance to say that if some men had been chewing gum they would not now be "raising Cain" in this country.

The Sun warns Mr. Blaine that unless he rebukes his overzealous friends at the South, and speedily, too, they will manage to elect a majority of Blaine delegates to the Republican national convention before the eminent historian can bring his great work down to the turkey-gobbler epoch in American politics.

It will not do for either the public or the press to attempt to contradict the statements made by Dorsey affecting the character of the late President Grant, or either ignoring or robbing of their meaning. Dorsey's statements are specific, and, unless Mr. Garfield's friends are willing that his real character should be known, they will do well to manifest activity by producing refutation as specific and well-founded as the charges.—(Saratoga Record-Union Clipp.)

Appropos of the talk of Republican journals about the "slandering of Garfield," it should be remembered that Republicans have done all the "slandering" there has been.

The Republican editors are trying to delude themselves by thinking that there are no "Butler Republicans" in Massachusetts. There are hosts of Republicans who will never run with the old Republican machine again, and they "oldly say so, too."

New York World: How many of our responsible financial men, how many of the brokers themselves, would consent to purchase a bona fide interest in one-fourth of the Republic which they are daily trying to sell to the innocent public?

Senator Sherman is quoted as being "disgusted with politics." Perhaps he will not help Foraker, because he believes the report that Foster and Arthur have formed an alliance to help one another in 1884, the former to go to the Senate and Arthur to have Ohio "solid" for him in the national convention.

Judging by the wild talk in the Republican journals about Governor Butler, the Democratic party and THE GLOBE, one would think that the nominations of the political parties had been made and we were in the midst of the campaign. Keep cool, esteemed contemporaries. In the language of a jubilee song, "We'll be there at roll call."

Exchange: Country maidens are now holding guessing matches. They sit out in the garden and guess whether it's a potato bug or an army worm that's crawling down their backs.

A dogday recipe: Go to some ice-house and sit there in your sleep.

Senator Fair is going to try it again. This time he says he will do a London job.

An immense trade is now done in celluloid as a material for knife handles.

Picayune: A barrel of money makes a hog set in society.

In Italy the young people when they dance kick off their shoes and stockings, nod to each other and go to bed.

It is generally conceded that the Republican party isn't wanted any longer in this country, hence all this howling by the Republican press.

Oscar Wilde is feeling very well.

It is now thought that Courtney could not beat an exchange.

Exchange: "I am so alarmed, Lizzie," exclaimed a St. Louis girl, who was engaged to be married to a young army officer. "He hasn't written me in three days." "There is no occasion to get excited," was the reassuring reply; "he is out of the reach of the Indians, there is no epidemic prevailing where he is stationed, and when he last wrote you he was in perfect health." "Oh, yes, I know all that, Lizzie," said the timid, agitated creature; "but then, there's the army worm."

A Brooklyn doctor ridicules the prevailing fashion of bundling babies up in hot water, and writes: "With a regard for these three points—diet, clothing and air (the first two limited, the last unrestricted)—scarcely a decent healthy-born babe would die or even become sick. There would be no diarrhoea nor other ailments. The natural and only speedy and safe cure for diarrhoea is to stop the food. The cause is indigestion. To continue turning down food is to continue the irritation. At the onset of a day of absolute fasting, giving fresh, cool water as often as the patient desires, will end satisfactorily almost any attack of diarrhoea, with but cost or danger from drugs."

An American lady was travelling in Europe. She stopped at a French inn in Normandy, and, being the best French scholar in the party, she was deputized by the others to arrange for lodgings, etc. In vain she aired her best linguistic attainments. Not a word could the clerk understand, and for aught she knew his replies were in "heavenly Chinese." In desperation she said, with great distinctness, "Do you—speak—English?" He brightened at once, and said, "Land sakes! I guess I do; I was brought up ten miles from Bangor, Maine!"

Rufus Hais is opening the eyes of those English journalists to the resources of this country. Western farmers expect the visitors will write such glowing letters when they get home that it will boom immigration.

Here are useful hints to persons who find it difficult to read aloud: "Breathe from the abdomen; open mouth and throat; speak distinctly; feel the

sentiment to be expressed; be natural; don't overdo the matter, and you are a good reader."

"Now that I have got my hay in," said the re-luctant farmer, "I think the world would be greatly better for a good shower."

Those who are gone from you, you have. Those who departed loving you, love you still, and you love them all the while. They are not really gone, those dear hearts and true, they are only gone into the next room, and you will probably get up and follow them, and wonder doors will close upon you and you will be no more seen.—Thackeray.

The Republican managers are trying hard to be cheerful. Later on they will be getting out a "We-doesn't-own" circular.

Frank James surrendered the 1st of last October. The law is very kind to murderers, giving them a good chance to die a natural death before convicted of their crimes.

New York Sun: "Ships of war are ordered into personal service as if they were yachts provided for the jinks of the administration. A check must be put on these scandals."

Cornell doesn't acknowledge that he lost \$250,000 by the fluctuations in Western Union stock. There is something in not being a "squealer."

"But you do not think we have any navy," said Senator Blair to Henry George, when the latter replied, "Well, we have the expense of a navy."

Edison, who ought to be a good authority, says: "It requires as much ingenuity to make money out of an invention as to make the inventions."

Important point for night-school teachers next winter: The introduction of a hot Irish stew in a London mission school has been a great success as an incentive to study.

A private watchman in New York noticed at a late hour that a man who was apparently reading a newspaper under a lamp-post kept looking at a building on the opposite side of the street. The next day the watchman learned that that building had been robbed. Being such a decidedly "private" watchman, it is strange that he did not keep this story private also.

Many

